BY H. P. HALL.

THE SUNDAY GLOBE.

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THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

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THE

DAILY GLOBE

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From September 10th to November 10th for

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The last two months of the campaign will be into esting and exciting. This price of

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ST. PAUL. TUESDAY, SEPT. 10, 1878.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

HON. IGNATIUS DONNELLY

HON. IGNATIUS DONNELLY
will address his fellow citizens as follows:
Northfield, Travlay, Sept. 17.
Litchfield, Travlay, Sept. 24.
Stillwater, Thursday, Sept. 26.
The above martings will be be held in the evening, commercing at 7:30 o'clock.
Mr. Darnelly will also speak at the Anoka fair Sept. 25th, at 2 p. M.

JOHN CHINAMAN has hitherto been supposed to be proof against Yellow Jack, but it seems that the scourge this year shows but little preference. A Chinaman died of the vomit at Memphis on Saturday-the first on record. "The Chinese must go."

AT last, Senator Matthews can plume him self on not being wholly unappreciated. He has received the thanks of the Fenians of Cincinnati for his efforts on behalf of Condon, the recently released Fenian prisoner He can comfort himself with the reflection that though republics may be ungrateful, Fenians are not.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, whom some will recollect was once Vice President of the United States, has been resurrected by a correspondent of a Cincinnati paper, and his views on several topics in public life are given to its readers. This is what Mr. Blaine would call "a monstrous case of grave robbery."

It is the sole ambition of Chicago and St. Louis to equal St. Paul in the magnificence of their great expositions. They are doing all in their power to attract visitors, but as they will have neither Haves nor Rarus as drawing cards it is to be feared that the shows will prove to be gigantic failures.

HON, JOHN G. THOMPSON, chairman of th Ohio Democratic committee, has informed a Cincinnati Enquirer correspondent that the party is all right in that city. He anticipates a close vote and a bitter fight in the Second, Fourth, Seventh and Twelfth districts, but thinks the Democratic candidates in all of them reasonably certain of success It is to be hoped that Johngee is not too

Col. Roberts, the diplomat who engineered the Louisiana bargain with Hayes, alleges that the late Senator Morton was the person who first suggested the exposure of Blaine's connection with the Union Pacific railroad, for the purpose of killing him off as a Presidential candidate. The first publication of the charge was made, it will be remembered, in Col. Roberts' paper at New

THE gorgeous "Bill Duke," otherwise (since he changed, his name) Le Duc swelled and strutted about yesterday in a manner to put a pouter pigeon to blush. His foot was on his native heath, and he proposed to show his old friends and neighbors what a great thing a cabbage head may become when it is spread out thin. And he suc ceeded. The universal verdict is that "Bill Duke" is a ass.

SAID Dennis Kearney, the great reformer, in his New York speech:

We must juse the ballots to commence with, but should the hell-hound crew of bloated bond but should the hell-hound crew or bloated bond-holders and their infernal, crop-eared, slimy, lecherous minions, the political bummers and organized bilks, stuff the boxes, we may be forced to wade knee deep in blood. The men who stuff the boxes will be hung and their infernal carcasses be roasted.

If the fool-killer ever comes around in this country we would advise Dennis to take to the woods. It will be his only safety.

THE Chicago managers of the yellow fever relief fund, all of them noble Christian men, are not as particular as the Philadelphia bigots who refused Rose Eytinge's aid because she was an actress. They believe that money raised by means of theatrical performances will be as acceptable and do as much good to the sufferers as that raised in any other way, and have therefore informally | no question.

approved of Sunday evening performances THE ATTEMPT TO DEFEAT ECONOMY. at the theatres of that city in aid of the It is about time that something should be fund. They have the authority of the done to check the lavish expenditures of Savior for the assertion that "it is lawful to money by the officials at Washington, and do good on the Sabbath day," and act upon it. | we trust that Congress, at its next session,

THE Republicans of the Third Chicago partments from incurring any liabilities not Congressional district have had the good covered by the appropriation bills. The ensense to retire the bully Brentano as a can- deavors of the House for the past three years didate. At the primaries he received only to economize have been seriously interfered five delegates out of a total of sixty-three. with by the Republican heads of the depart-Now if Chicagoans in the other two districts will drop Harrison and Aldrich, and electwell, anybody else, the chief commercial city of the West need have no further cause to blush for her Congressional representatives.

SHERMAN professes to believe that the Poter committee have in their possession and fied they refused to reduce the needlessly will shortly produce what purports to be the original Anderson-Weber letter. Although Messrs. Potter, Blackburn and Butler have each denied the statement, Sherman refuses to believe them. His mind is disturbed, and though all traces of his crime have been beth's, the ghost refuses to down at his bidding, and with much display of passion the pirate exclaims

"Shake not thy gory locks at me; Thou canst not say I did it."

One of the most beneficial results of the legislation of the last Congress is seen in reduction of expenses which, for the past the new order of things consequent upon three years, have aggregated over eighty the passage of the bill for the government | millions of dollars. of the District of Columbia. At the end of each quarter the commissioners are required to make a return to the accounting officers to be changed. If the departments will not of the treasury of all their expenditures. This will be accompanied by vouchers, s! ow- ing a reduction of taxation, they should be ing exactly how the money was expended. compelled to do so. A law should be passed From the treasury accounting officers these forbidding any officer of the government to vouchers, etc., will go to the first controller, expend a single dollar where they will be again closely scrutinized contemplated by Congress in the approbefore final approval. This is an entirely priation bills, and any violation of different method from that in vogue under the old law. Then the commissioners de-ed with the severest penalties. The open posited their funds in the treasury and drew defiance of the will of the people as exthem out by checks on the treasurer, and pressed through their representatives should were accountable only to Congress. Under not be tolerated. the new bill they cannot exceed the estimates for the expenses of the District government, Republican party. They have been charged which they submit annually to Congress, with being lavish and extravagant in their and upon which appropriations are based. use of the people's money, and if the Demo-This law is naturally not very popular with cratic party manage to conduct the affairs of the commissioners, who have had absolute the government for a less sum than has license to expend whatever they saw fit heretofore been expended, the charge will be and for whatever purpose they might desire. proven, and the Republicans will have no The new law will save the country fully a defense. To prevent the reductions contemmillion of dollars annually, and effectually plated by the Democrats and increase the deprevent any further rings such as cursed the District while under Boss Shepherd's rule, ator Windom, in his recent attempt to prove and it will therefore be popular among the the falsity of Democratic pretenses of

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY VS. REPUB-

LICAN EXTRAVAGANCE. We publish in this morning's issue an inerview with Representative Blackburn in reply to the statements of Senator Windom regarding the appropriations of the present and the last Congresses, as compared with the appropriations made by the preceding Republican Congresses. The answer is most thorough and convincing, and ought to be carefully perused by every elector and the facts contained in it fully understood. The misrepresentations of Senator Windom are exposed so completely that there is little left of fact in his statement.

Asserting that the record of the Demo-

cratic party is one of economy and the record of the Republican party one of ex- for partisan purposes is nothing but downtravagance and corruption, Mr. Blackburn right robbery, which the people should be party is of no recent origin, and proceeds to ner. review the actual expenditures from the commencement of our government down to the last year when the Republican party had control of both houses of Congress. He shows that the net ordinary expenses of the government from June 30, 1867, to June 30, 1876, only ten years, showed an excess of over twenty-two millions of dollars over the period of Democratic rule extending from 1789 down to 1861. This, it must be remembered, is exclusive of interest on the public debt and pensions-the only legitimate increase due to the late war. So that, in ten years the Republicans spent more by over twenty-two millions to conduct the government than the Democrats spent in seventy-two years. Could any more conclusive evidence be shown of the economical tendencies of the Democratic party and the extravagance and corruption of the Republican party?

Mr. Blackburn further institutes a com-

parison between the expenditures-exclusive

of interest on the debt and pensions-for the ten years of Democratic rule ending with 1861 and the ten years of Republican rule ending in 1876. It shows that there is a balance in favor of Democratic government amounting to the enormous sum of \$956,044,877.35, or an average per annum of \$152,891,713.78! The cost per capita for ten years of Republican rule was \$39.65; for imagination and electricity. When the ten years of Democrat rule, \$18.26. For 1876, the last year that the Republicans had last Thursday, with thirty or forty thousand control of both houses of Congress, the appropriations amounted to \$13,460,485.67 more than the appropriations for 1871. The appropriations of the Forty-fourth Congress Democratic House) were \$55,372,468.03 less than the appropriations made by the preceding Congress, controlled in both houses by the Republicans. This great saving was effected in spite of the opposition of the Republican Senators, and the Republican offi cials in all departments of the government. Referring to the struggle of the House to reduce the expenditures for the years 1877. 1878 and 1879, Mr. Blackburn shows by figures taken from the official records that if the bills had become laws as they passed the copies of the speech—a speech Hous- there would have been a saving of \$143,206,003.24 under the amounts esti- for him. He spoke altogether mated as necessary by the Republican secretaries, but that the Republican Senate added of the Globe shows, Hayes' name was simto these bills the sum of \$51,183,018.53 ply used to palm off some of Sherman's figagainst the protest of the House. After a ures upon the country, and he was evidently desperate struggle the Senate succeeded in

593.45. Mr. Blackburn, in referring to the deficiency bills, charges the Republican party with endeavoring to create them, and takes substantially the ground the GLOBE has previously presented, and which is reviewed

adding to the bills the sum of \$26,518,-

in another column. With such an array of incontestible facts can there be a doubt, in the mind of any honest man, that Mr. Blackburn's proposition is not correct—that the record of the Democratic party is one of economy, and Bad Luck for the Arctic Whaling Fleet. the record of the Republican party one of extravagance and corruption? No amount of argument could add to the force of the figures presented. We would simply again urge every voter to read and examine for himself. As to his conclusions there can be no question.

fish. It was expected the s eason would prove a complete failure. No vessel had been able to pass through Melville bay, which was unprecedented. The bay from the neighboring heights appeared completely blocked with ice.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

WHAT MR. BLACKBURN FINDS THE RECORD TO BE.

will pass a law forbidding the several de Windom's Mendacity—A Careful Analysis of the Cost of Running the Government by the Two Parties-Astounding Results of Republican Profligacy-Radical Lies

[Washington Post.] Getting hold of the "Republican compaign

ments. When the House insisted that the

appropriations were too high and the expen-

ditures extravagant, and proceeded to cut

down the allowances, the several secretaries

declared that large deficiency bills would be

gress. That their prediction might be veri-

bill. Finding that the Republicans were de-

obstacles in the way of the unauthorized ex-

This style of doing things, however, is

This is a matter of life or death to the

ficiency bills is their avowed purpose. Sen-

be continued. As long as one house of

Congress remains under the control of the

Republicans, and as long as the executive

department is also governed by that party

they will be partly successful in defeating

the efforts of the Democrats to place the gov-

ernment upon an economical basis. But in

the next Congress, when both houses will

undoubtedly be under Democrotic control.

brake on -in compelling the officers of the

government to obey the law. Yet it is hard

that the people should be obliged to pay for

carrying out such a disreputable scheme.

Competent judges admit that the appropria-

tions made at the last session of Congress

HAYES' VISIT TO MINNESOTA.

holding that lucrative office

extensive and far-reaching Boswell for the

Hayes' circus. Of course the curiosi'y to see

a man who occupies the Presidential chair,

no matter how he got there, will draw a

crowd. Hayes was brought to Minnesota as

a speculation to aid the State Fair, and it

was a good one, one which the GLOBE

cause more frequently seen, and consequent-

ly the Presidential exhibition was the card of

heartily approves. Six legged

ends, etc., were less attractive

the fair, unless we may except Rarus.

which John Sherman evidently

he didn't know how to read them.

enthusiasm.

and cows with heads at

ecessary at the following session of Con-

document" known as Windom's interview, a Post reporter called on Mr. Blackburn to learn what the result of his investigations had been. Reporter-Have you read the so-called

'Windom interview," published in the New large army of clerks and maintained the York Times and since circulated by the Gorother expenses as far as they dared, and sure ham-Hale committee? enough it was necessary to pass a deficiency Mr Blackburn-Yes, carefully. It is of a piece with similar campaign misrepresenta-

termined to prevent economy, and to make tions with which the Republican Congresit appear that the professions of the Demosional committee is trying to deceive the peocrats were meaningless, the House adopted the only course left to it-legislated some Reporter-What action, if any, will the costly officials out of office and reduced the Congressional Democratic committee take in reference to this and similar efforts of the salaries of others. It also placed whatever

Republicans to cry down the reputation of

the Democratic party for economy?

Mr. Blackburn—Senator Windom is only following out a plan adopted by his party in penditure of money the Republican Senate would agree to, and so compelled a its death struggle to break the force of the savings actually effected by the Democratic House, and he, like his co-laborers, endeavors to mislead the uninitiated in various ways. For example, he refuses to take note working reform under difficulties and ought of the actual decrease of expenditures under Democratic rule, and whilst he cannot deny willingly co-operate with Congress in effectalso the great reductions in the appropriations which the Democratic House has fected, he endeavors to explain it away by saying that these reductions were made "by denying appropriations indispensable to th public seruice; by postponing necessary public works; by repudiating national obliga-tions; by withholding large sums for deficiency bills." All these charges are known to be entirely untrue, but it seems to be an understood thing all along the Republican line that something must be done to explain

away Democratic economy.

Reporter—What is the comparative record of the Democratic and Republican parties as to economy in conducting the govern-

Mr. Blackburn.- The official figures will verify what has become a matter of household knowledge, that the record of the Democratic party is one of economy, and the rec ord of the Republican party one of extravagance and corruption. Economy with the Democratic party is of no recent origin, and, as was to be expected, as soon as the Democracy obtained control of the House of Representatives, it forced upon the Republican Administration and Senate reductions of great magnitude, both in appropriations and expenditures. Before discussing recent sav-ings effected by the Democratic House, let economy, clearly implies that this policy will s examine the actual expenditures from the commencement of our government down to the last year when the Republican party had control of both houses of Congress. The net ordinary expenditures of the Government, exclusive of the public debt
—principal, premiums and interest—
and exclusive also of pensions—being only expense for the army, navy, Indians and miscellaneous civil, from the fiscal year 1789 to the fiscal year ended 1876, can be there should be no hesitancy in putting the easily found in the reports of the secretary of the treasury: For the war period from the fiscal year ended June 30, 1862, to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1866, both inclusive, more than one year after the close of the war, covering a period of five years, the net ordinary expenditures above amounted to \$3,530, 929,581.64.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY. are ample for every legitimate purpose, and Now, in order to make a comparison which the attempt to make them appear otherwise even the Republican chairman of a Senate committee cannot with all his acquired owledge of figures successfully refute, we will eliminate this war period from our calculation. This being done, we find that, from the commencement of the government to is, from the The newspapers of the country are laboryear ended March 4, 1789, down to and ining under a good deal of misapprehension cluding the fiscal year ended June 30, 1861. relative to the Presidential visit to St. Paul both inclusive, covering a peried of more and his speech at the State Fair. In the than seventy-three years, the net ordinary expenditures of the government for the purpose above stated amounted to \$1,506,726, first place it should be borne in mind that he was accompanied not only by the 151.15. Now, the net ordinary expenditblooming "Bill Duke," Commissioner of government for the same pur-Agriculture, but also by Wm. Henry Smith. poses for the last ten years of unbroken Re Smith is collector of the port at Chicago, blican rule, beginning with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1867, more than one year af ter the war, and including the fiscal year Hayes' appointment. Smith is also ended June 30, 1876, amounted to \$1,528, general agent of the Western Associated 917,137.87; thus showing an excess of ex-Press and is thus enabled to prove a pretty penditures of \$22,190,996.72 against the

Republican party. Or, to state it plainly, net ordinary expenditures government, exclusive the public debt, principal, pre-miums and interest, and exclusive also of pensions, for a period of ten years, beginning more than one year after the conclusion of the war, were more than \$22,000,000 in excess of the expenditures of the government for seventy-three years next antedating the accession of the Republican party to

REPUBLICAN EXTRAVAGANCE. Rep.—How do the ten years of Democratic rule before the war compare with ten years of Republican rule since the war?

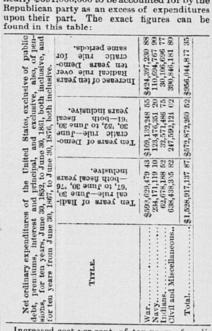
power.

But the enthusiasm which William Henry Mr. B .- If we take the ten years of Dem wires through the country exists largely in ocratic conservative rule, beginning with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1852, up to the President passed through our crowded streets fiscal year ended June 30, 1861, both incluive, we find the net ordinary expenditures of the government to have been \$572,872,to gaze upon him, the cheers were few and 260.52 as against \$1,528,917,137.87 for the less vigorous than are often heard at a country school house political meeting. same purposes for ten years of Radical rule during peace, namely, from the fiscal year Yesterday morning he stood uncovered ended June 30, 1867, to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1876, both inclusive, giving an

upon his car platform for nearly an hour, while the usual depot loungers gaped at him EXCESS OF REPUBLICAN EXPENDITURES until they were surfeited. No one seemed to over the expenditures under Democratic con- gress? care to see him personally, but gazed on him servative rule of \$956,044,877.35, being an as they would any curiosity. As the train increase of net ordinary expenditures under moved off, the cheers were faint, dismal and Republican rule of about 170 per cent. The in fact discouraging. There was no genuine average net ordinary expenditures per annum for the ten years of Republican rule was A good many papers are also ridiculing \$150,672,614.11, whilst the net ordinary expenditures for the ten years of Democratic his statistical speech. It happens though, rule above named were only \$57,287,226.05, that the papers were supplied with advance showing that the net ordinary expenditures under Republican rule during a decade of peace were nearly three times as large as for the decade of Democratic rule immediately a different screed, as the stenographic report preceding the war. If it shall be objected that there is at least one element of unfairness in this presentation of official data. upon the score of an increase of population, it is answered that, taking as a basis of this calculation the census of 1860, we find that the so nonplussed by the array of statistics that cost per capita for the next ten years previous to the war, for net ordinary expenditures, with which we alone are now dealing, was \$18.26, whilst taking the census of 1870 as the basis of the calculation, we find QUEBEC, Sept. 9.—The steamer Memphis, with that the cost per capita for the ten years of Republican rule during a time of peace, begeneral cargo and a number of horned cattle and sheep, from Montreal for Liverpool, which ginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, was \$39.65, being an excess against the Republican party of about one broke her main shaft when near Anticosti, was owed back into port to-day. She will disembark the cattle and sheep at once.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The steamships State of hundred and seventeen (117) per cent., so that it seems difficult to find the ground Baltic, Italy and Alsatia, from New Georgia, Baltic, Italy and Alsatia, from New York, and Austria, from Montreal, have arrived upon which any Republican statesman may defend his party from the charge of excessive expenditures, when considered either in bulk or upon the per capita calculation, and we certainly feel that we deal fairly in se-LONDON, Sept. 9.—A letter from Disco, Davis straits, dated 12th of July, says not one vessel lecting that decade of Democratic rule inof the Arctic whaling fleet had caught a single

Congress. For your use, if you desire it, I here hand you a tabulated statement, an examination of which will show the particular branches of the service in which these heavy discrepancies occur. Take for instance the expenditures in the matter of the regular army (it being remembered that the regular army was more than doubled after the conclusion of the war, for what purposes it is difficult to tell unless it be for the accomplishment of political or party advantage in plishment of political or party advantage in forty-fourth and forty-fifth Congresses, for the aid of which it has been so busily and efficiently employed until an American Congress by solemn act was forced at our last session to incorporate into the army appropriation bill a restriction that absolutely prohibited such use of that arm of the government in future), and we find that the aggregate expenditures for this purpose during this time were over \$593,000,000 as against \$169,000,000 appropriated for the ame purpose under the ten years of Democratic administration next preceding the war; eaving a difference against the Republican party of more than \$424,000,000. So in the navy we find that it cost \$234,000,000 for the maintenance of the navy during these ten years of Republican rule, as against \$123,-000,000 during the said ten years of Democratic rule, showing a difference of \$110,000,000 in this branch of the service against the Republican party. Take the Indian bureau and we find that there was over \$62,500,000 expended in this behalf as against \$32,500,000 expended for the same purpose under Democratic rule, leaving a balance of more than \$30,000,000 in this regard charged to the Republican account. Take the expenditures for civil miscellaneous purposes, and we find that in this decade of Republican administration we have over \$638,000,000, as against \$247,000,000 expended during this Democratic decade, leaving a balance of nearly \$391,000,000 to be accounted for by the



Increased cost per cent. of ten years of radical rule, 167.59; average per annum of ten years of radical rule, \$152.891,713.78.

Average per annum of ten years of Democratic rule, \$57,287,226.05. Cost per capita of ten years of radical rule.

\$39.65. Cost per capita of ten years of Democratic rule, \$18.26. EXTRAVAGANT INCREASE OF EXPENDITURES SINCE

This shows a gradual increase for 1876, the last fiscal year the Republicans controlled both Houses, of \$13,460,485.67 over the expenditures for 1871, and an increase of expenditures for some for 1871, and an increase of expenditures for the control of the campaign depends on the campaign depends on the control of the campaign depends on the campaign d

extravagance contrast with the record made by the Democratic Houses of the Forty-fourth manufactured the deficiencies that a De

and Forty-fifth Congresses? Mr. B.—If we take the expenditures of the fourth Congress, the first year since the war, when the Democrats controlled the House of Representatives, we find a very heavy decrease of expenditures as compared with any crease of expenditures as compared with any creates a compared with a co crease of expenditures as compared with any two years since the radicals came into power. The actual net ordinary expentitures, exclusive of the public debt principal, premiums and interest, and exclusive also of pensions aptive forms of the government. Now, however, we are charged with any laxity of administration that may, during the last eighteen years, have crept into and established itself in the management of the government. propriated for by the Forty-third Congress and the Forty-fourth Congress, are as follows: Republican Forty-third Congress.

| Forty-fourth Congress | Forty-fourth Congress | Democratic House.

Total. \$278,674,049 72 Total. \$223,301,581 69 year the actual net ordinary expenditures for the years 1875 and 1876 under the appropriawhich we place the expenditures for the same purposes for the years 1877 and 1878, under the influence of a Democratic House, showing an actual saving of \$55,372,468.03, made under the greatest difficulties placed in the way of the greatest difficulties placed in the way of the greatest outside of and without any portion, if not all, of which had been provided the greatest difficulties placed in the way of the greatest outside of and without any portion. Rep.—Were not the reductions in the eleven

great appropriation bills, exclusive of the pen-sion bill, passed by the forty-fourth Congress nder the same bills passed by the forty-third Congress greater than the reduction of fifty-five millions on the expenditures secured by the Democratic House in the forty-fourth Con-

at every step in the direction of retrenchment | which Rep.—How do the appropriations for the fis-

in incorporating just here are record of the reduc-tions proposed by the Democratic Houses of the forty-fourth and forty-fifth Congresses, for the fiscal years 1877, 1878 and 1879, and coupling therewith a statement of additions insisted the following: For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1877—

appropriations is to be found an item of \$5,500,000 for the payment of the fishery award, which is in no sense fairly embraced in award, which is in no sense anny embraced in the net ordinary expenditures of the government, but which is, nevertheless, included in the above statement. Taking the aggregate for the three years, 1877, 1878 and 1879, we find that the part of the three years, 1877, 1878 and 1879, we find the part of the p that the Democratic House, as it originally passed these bills, made the following reductions, namely: If the bills had become laws as they passed the House, there would been a man, but he must

SAVING OF \$143,706,003.24 ander the amounts estimated as necessary by have been also a saving of \$114,788,829.92 for was the probable cause. the three fiscal years 1877, 1878 and 1879, under the three fiscal years 1874, 1875 and 1876. But this is not all, for while these unquestioned facts, from official sources, show attempted savings by the Democratic House of over \$114,-000,000 for a like period of Republican rule, it REPUBLICAN SENATE ADDED \$51,183,018.53

to these eleven appropriation bills against the earnest protest of the Democratic House Now, taking these same bills as they finally passed both houses for the years 1877, 1878 and | Chicago Times: Le Duc is only a gorgeous 1879 we find the following reductions, namely: 1879 we find the following reductions, namely: The saving secured by the Democratic Honse under the department estimates was \$117,187,-409,79, and under the appropriations for 1874, 1875 and 1876, it aggregated \$88,270,236,47, as before stated, whilst the increase secured by the Republican Senate over the bills as passed the House, after a most desperate struggle, was \$26,518,593,45, so that the very pertinent question remains for the distinguished Senator, the chairman of the committee on appropriations, to answer, how do his professions of economy tally with the stubborn figures. economy tally with the stubborn figures, which prove him and his Republican associates on the floor of the Senate

A Philadelucia doctor has discovered to the stubborn figures, forts and liberality London owes the Cleopatra needle, has declined the banquet tendered him. Rep.—Senator Windom said in his interview that the Republicans had gradually reduced the expenditures of the government since the war. Is this true?

Mr. B.—I answer emphatically; no! For ex
House bills, and who succeeded in increasing them over twenty-six millions of dollars? In some of the statements here given to you, I have dealt in round numbers, leaving off the fractions, but should you desire it you are at liberty to use the tabulated statements from which these estimates have been taken and in patient is sent to a medical college for dissection.

An exchange says the "muskrats predict a cold winter." We shall not believe it until we hear the prediction from the muskrat's own lips. Mr. B.—I answer emphatically; no! For example, let us examine the expenditures of the government, beginning with the fiscal year a Republican Congress controlled the appropriations, embracing net ordinary expenditures only, and excluding the public debt, principal, interest and premiums, and excluding also pensions. Here they are:

liberty to use the tabulated statements from which these taken, and in that connection I may assure you that the sources of information from which these tables they are taken, and in that connection I may assure you that the sources of information from which these tables they are taken, and in that connection I may assure you that the sources of information from which these tables they are taken, and in that connection I may assure you that the sources of information from which these tables the witty remark that his countrymen went taken from the official reports of the treasury department, and so far as they relate to appropriation, are obtained from the records of the appropriation committee.

In Virginia thieves are tied to the whipping priations, are obtained from the records of the appropriation committee.

165,080,570 34 which it is charged are larged fiscal year than herectofore? which it is charged are larger in the present Houses, of \$13,460,485.67 over the expenditures for 1871, and an increase of expenditures for 1871, and an increase of expenditures for 1874, as compared with 1871, of \$41,940,638.34.

These figures show a positive increase of appropriations for the ordinary expenditures of the government under Radical rule as we reced from the war period, for which no justification can be plead. When we consider, too, that the purchasing power of the dollar has greatly augmented since 1871, these enormous increases of public expenditures appear still more inexcusable and criminal.

mittee and sent broadcast throughout the country. The appropriations made by Congress constitute the law by which the several departments of the government are to be conducted. No deficiency can occur so long as the departments of the oppearance of a deficiency is generally proof conclusive that the officer charged with the administration of the department of the proper comment to make on this statement departments of the government are to be conducted. No deficiency is generally proof conclusive that the officer charged with the administration of the department of the department of the proper comment to make on this statement departments of the government are to be conducted. No deficiency is generally proof conclusive that the officer charged with the administration of the department of the department of the proper comment to make on this statement department of the proper comment to make on this statement department of the department of the proper comment to make on this statement department of the depart usable and criminal.

Rep.—How does this record of Republican Republican hands and that it is Republican secretaries and Republican officials that have cratic House has been forced to confront. V believed at the time that these appropriation government for the fiscal years 1877 and 1878. were made, and do still believe, that it is sus beying the years appropriated for by the Forty-centible of proof that the appropriations as ceptible of proof that the appropriations as made, notwithstanding the heavy reductions, ernment in the hands of the Republican party. and thus they seek to detract from the great savings secured by a Democratic House by charging against it the millions illegally exthird Congress.
1875...\$142,073,632 05 1877...\$116,246,211 01 pended by Republican secretaries. But beyon this it is to be said that a very large proportion this it is to be said that a very large proportion. of the sums found necessary to be provided for by deficiency bills ante-date the advent of the Democratic party into power in the House, reaching back to the fiscal year 1876 and years ears 1875 and 1876 under the appropria-made by a Republican Congress, against h we place the expeditures for the same

the greatest difficulties placed in the way of retrenchment by a Republican Senate and a created outside of and without any other things for charity are found in the jugs. warrant of law, no one denying that under the Texas when the fever almost annihilated his head of ddficiencies for 1876 and pror years and those growing out of misappropriation of funds in the navy department, of the whole amount of \$5,559,000, about \$1,500,000 was for my life is of importance to my little ones if deficiency of pay of the navy, produced by an illegal diversion of funds that had already millions on the expenditures secured by the Democratic House in the forty-fourth Congress?

Mr. B.—Undoubtedly they were. The reducductions in these bills secured by the House, after repeated struggles with the Republican Senate, foot up \$61,983,615.63; but even this great saving would have been largely increased had not the Democratic House been thwarted at every step in the direction of retrenchment. step in the direction of retrenchment rm by a Republican Senate and Republicials.

which their own officials unlawfully created and left to rest as an incubus upon some succeeding Congress. Indeed it was a matter of grave doubt in the minds of al years 1874, 1875 and 1876, when the Repub- whether this vast debt, created without semcal years 1874, 1875 and 1876, when the Republicans controlled both Houses, compare with the appropriations for 1877, 1878 and 1879, when the Democrats had control of the House of Representatives?

Mr. B.—In the eleven great bills for the support of the government, the appropriations for 1877, 1878 and 1879, show an attempted saving by the House of over \$114,000,000, and an assignment for such sums as might not be avoided, recognizing in this satual Saving of More Than Eighty-Eight Millions, as compared with similar bills passed by a Republican Congress for 1874, 1875 and 1876. The actual appropriations for these eleven bills, including pensions, is as follows:

1874 ... \$131,537,054 61 | 1877 ... \$145,997,956 72 | 1875 ... 177,679,473 77 | 1878 ... 140,334,606 95 | 1876 ... 172,600,205 53 | 1879 ... 157,213,933 77 | 1879 ... 157,213,933 77 | Total ... \$531,866,733 91 | Total ... \$443,596,497 44 | Total ... \$531,866,733 91 | Total ... \$443,596,497 44 | Total ... \$631,866,733 91 | Total ... \$443,596,497 44 | Total ... \$631,866,733 91 | Total ... \$631,866,733 91 | Total ... \$643,596,497 44 | Total ... \$643 SAVING OF MORE THAN EIGHTY-EIGHT MILLIONS, one of the many penalties impose can rule. Again, I might say, by This shows an actual reduction secured by the untiring efforts of the Democratic houses in the forty-fourth and forty-fifth Congresses of \$88,270,236.47. But great as this reduction view it as we will, no one can deny that during of \$88,270,236.47. But great as this reduction was for a period of three years, it does not represent all that was sought to be accomplished, for it should be borne in mind that the reductions above shown are not as great as were demanded by the Democratic House, but only represent the concessions that the House was a loaded down by Republican Senatorial liberality, than for any like period of time under complete Repblican rule; and shall the state of the last three years, with the control of the House in Democratic hands, the appropriations have been smaller, even to a loaded down by Republican Senatorial liberality, than for any like period of time under complete Repblican rule; and able to secure from a pro-testing Republican Senate, whose tached to the Democratic policy of economy, as lecting that decade of Democratic rule inductions and conditions that the period of Republican Senate, whose committee on appropriations, continuously struggling for an increase of appropriations, and thwarting the House at every step in its honest efforts at reduction, was presided over them, as now, by the gentleman whose interdements them, as now, by the gentleman whose interdements at reduction, was presided over them, as now, by the gentleman whose interdements at reduction, was presided over them, as now, by the gentleman whose interdements at reduction, was presided over them, as now, by the gentleman whose interdements at reduction, was presided over them, as now, by the gentleman whose interdements at reduction, was presided over them, as now, by the gentleman whose interdements at reduction, was presided over them, as now, by the gentleman whose interdements at reduction, was presided over them, as now, by the gentleman whose interdements at reduction, was presided over them, as now, by the gentleman whose interdements at reduction, was presided over them, as now, by the gentleman whose interdements at reduction, was presided over them, as now, by the gentleman whose interdements at reduction, was presided over them, as now, by the gentleman whose interdements at reduction, was presided over them, as now, by the gentleman whose interdements at reduction, was presided over the work of reducing appropriations, continuously to the work of reducing appropriations, continuously the work of reducing appropriations.

iscal years 1877, 1878 and loss, therewith a statement of additions insisted upon or secured by a Republican Senate. Examining in detail the history of the eleven great appropriation bills, namely, for the military academy, fortifications, consular and tary academy, fortifications, consular and tary academy, mostoffice, Indians, army, show before an intelligent above the statement of additions insisted like Senator Windom and are for their party's extravagance and corruption, whilst not to be justified is probably not to be wondered at. But the uncandid attempt of these gentlemen in taking the offensive, and people that the charge of extravagance belongs to us, will only suffice to illustrate the audacity of an effort made necessary by the desperation

GLOBELETS

George Eliot never sat for a photograph. Sioux City has run out of ice. A nice fix to

Theodore Thomas takes a salary of \$5,000 a year in Cincinnati.

Resurrected Whigs do not find old line

enough to hang themselves with. A daughter of Brigham Young has become an actress, under the name of Cecile Grav. There are 8,758 places where liquor is sold at retail in New York and vicinity, and only 2,259

Gen. Butler pays a tax of \$1,836 in Lowell, Mass. He is the largest individual tax payer

in the town. A malicious paragrapher says that Stanley Matthews will not sleep alone in a room with

A glazier may be a good temperance man, but he must have his glass before he goes to work in the morning. Brains, the London weekly, is going into

bankruptcy. A depression in the fish market The paper manufacturers have agreed to re-

duce the production one-sixth for six months from the 1st of October. The continental papers have discovered that Grenada, where the yeliow fever is raging, is

in the "British Antilles." South Boston churches are annoyed by the operations of pickpockets. They never tackle the contribution boxes, however,

weed. Sherman vows he knew him when he was simple Bill Duke, of Lancaster, Ohio. It is a tantalizing act, says an exchange, to give an ague patient a bottle of medicine and

tell him to "shake well before using." Hunter, the Camden murderer, grows thinner and paler daily, but snores so that Grahame, his alleged accomplice, cannot sleep. Dr. Erasmus Wilson, to whose personal ef-

forts and liberality London owes the Cleopatra A Philadelpeia doctor has discovered a new and of the House of Representatives to have labored ea.nestly to fasten more than fifty-one millions of dollars upon Democratic patient is sent to a medical college for disseccure for yellow fever. At the first symptoms a

post and flogged. In Pennsylvania some few

pensions. Here they are:
For the fiscal year 1871. \$123,139,932 00

""" 1872. 124,668,453 43

""" 1873. 151,129,210 04

""" 1874. 165,080,570 34 The Democrats of Sedalia, Mo., have just

fessed to have made way with three of her own Republican children some forty years ago, by giving them large doses of Godfrey's Cordial.

The Rev. Mr. Griffith, of the Fond du Lac (Wis.) Methodist Episcopal church, has prayed that chicken-thieves all over the land may be

Ind., the other evening, and after makin night hideous with unearthly yells, proceeded to strip and tar and feather two women. Judge Portland, of Vermont, who still affects

Twenty naked men started out in Smithville.

the old style blue dress coat and brass buttons. was in Saratoga the other day, and a gentleman mistook him for a policeman and came up and addressed him as "officer." Another boy has been suddenly struck dumb while teasing a deaf mute. We have repeatedly

warned people against this practice. So

these days when Gail Hamilton gets her mad up there'll be a lot of editors struck dumb Jug-breaking is a symbolical temperance diversion in Ohio. The people meet in church, bringing jugs, which are smashed while the

family. They telegraphed to him to return, he made answer: "I can do no good by going; The country is becoming so crowded with marksmen, athletes, swimmers and oar wearing medals on their breasts, that the ordinary man will soon have to return to blue

coats with brass buttons, in order to keep from sinking into utter insignificance. The Montreal Witness has received a sum of \$2,963.88, which with \$932.10 spent for expenses, was collected among the Protestants of Canada as a testimonial to "the unflinching defender of Protestantism against the aggres-

sions of the Roman Catholic hierarchy.' Captain Craddock, an officer of the Twentythird Royal We'sh Fusileers, and highly con nected, has been arrested for brutally and deliberately stabbing his wife, who told the court she was afraid he would murder her in one of his passions, as he had repeatedly treated her with great cruelty.

[St. Louis Republican.]

Hayes' speech at St. Paul was so chock full of figures that it must have been ordered by the yard from the government bureau of statistics. It is as entrancingly interesting to the reader as a chapter from the patent office reports.

Heavy Iron Company Failure. New York, Sept. 9.-The Oxford Iron Co., of Oxford, N. J., has failed. Liabilities between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000.

The liabilieies of the Oxford Iron Co., of N. J., will not exceed \$1,000,000, of which \$250,000 is due the Delaware, Lackawana & Western road, and is fully covered by mortgages. The company's loss will be very light, if

LEBANON, Pa., Sept. 9.-G. Dawson Coleman, president of the State board of public charities,